Gold Standard, He Says, the Only Safe Basis for the Currency-The Need of Stimulating an Increase in National Bank Note Circulation Strongly Stated. ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 22.-The New England Society of the Oranges observed Forefathers' Day with a dinner to-night, at which the prin-cipal speaker was Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury. The Rev. Dr. Walter Duncan Buchanan of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church spoke on "Forefathers' Day," Justice Goodrich of the New York Supreme Court on

"The Modern Puri an," and Severo Mallst-Prevost on "The Paris Tribunal of 1890," Secretary Gage's topic was "Some Aspects of the Public Finances." The greater part of what he said follows: Among the many problems that are thrust upon us, from which, until rightly solved, we must ignorantly suffer, the problem of govern-

menta and public finance is not the least, and It is upon this particular problem that I venture to take your time. The problem is fivefold, or, rather, it is one under five principal divisions, and may be thus classified: Frst-The Independent Treasury-its de-

that portion of the capital circulating in the form of money. Second-The effect and influence for good or svil. of Government issues of legal tende;

"Third-The money standard.

Fourth-Banking and currency.

"Fifth-The public debt and taxation.

First, as to the indepen lent treasury. I can only touch upon it. In connection with it, we witness a strange inconsistency. The Congress of the United States formulates a great banking system and endows it with multiplied checks and guards calculated to give safety to its operations. The Government assumes over the institutions organized under the law-now some 3,500 in number-a close and vigitant supervision. It appoints special agents clothed with large powers of jurisd ction. It allows

some 3,500 in number—a close and vigitant supervision. It appoints special agents clothed with large powers of jurial-cion. It allows the institutions thus under its patronage and protection to take under their control some two thousant millions of foliars of the people's money, while in its own fleed operations the Government Itself wil not trust the best of them to the extent of one dollar. In direct opposition to governmental methods abroad, which have for generations transacted their financial operations through backing agencies, it takes up into its own strong-box the fruits of the taxation it imposes. If general prospectly appears, the products of human industry increase in quantity, or improve in price. Then the proceeds of taxation are, narr passu, larger. As a consequence the supply of money, increasingly necessary to more active conditions, through the effect of government action, is at that important period diminished in volume by being withdrawn from public use.

"On the other hand, and quite to the contrary, when business depression comes, or activity diminishes, prices fail. Then the public revenue declines, and becomes relatively less than the public expenditure. The public revenue declines, and becomes relatively less than the public expenditure. The public revenue declines, and becomes relatively less than the public expenditure. The public board, which might have been useful under reverse conditions, is then freely poured out into channels where it cannot be proflably used. I offer these comments to excite reflections. I do not suggest a present remedy.

"Implit speak after a similar fashion in regard to the legal tender paper money issued by the Government. Beally a test obligation, they are, through their legal-tender feature, given in certain directions the potential of the province of the decrease of the difference of quality between atandard money itself—gold-and the Government legal tender paper there is held \$100,000,000 in vold. The manufacture of credit reposes, and upon the verity an

Here we come to a question—the standard of money.

"Here we come to a question of immediate and practical import. It has been the occasion of much heated debate as well as of colim and deliberate study. Political parties have formulated propositions concerning it, and embedded these propositions into the body of their political doctrines. Agitation and doubts excited by the long debate, have disturbed business, alversely affected industry and brought disaster and ruin to thousands. Three years ago the voice of the people decreed a period of rest. That voice declared for the preservation and perpetuation of that form of metallic money which has long been in use by us, as the ultimate measure of value, and the standard of future payments. The welcome assurance that for at least four years the bease of our commercial exchanges would remain undisturbed operated to restore confidence, to stimulate enterprise, to revivily within and read restricted.

The welcome assurance that for at least four years the base of our commercial exchanges would remain undisturbed operated to restore confidence, to attimulate enterprise, to revivify public and private credit, to put labor into larger employment and to increase the rewards of both lator and capital.

We have had the demonstration clear and forcible that the fear of instability in the money standard works, evil and tends toward industrial paralysis. We have had demonstration, complete and convincing, that confidence in the stability of the standard brings, life and activity with their rich harvest of benefits to all the people. What, then, is the duty of those who possess the power to furnish guarantees for the tuture? Manifestly, it is to put such guarantees into form, and to give them body and substance. The one word most important in our commercial affairs is stability—stability of conditions; and the most important feature to that stability is an estabilished money standard, and so established that it cannot be subverted or changed by any hasty or ill-considered action.

"It has long been the desire and hope of many intelligent and nativotic clitizens to secure needful and enduring stability in the money standard by an international agreement in regard to gold and silver, which would be effective to that end. The realization of that desire and hope seems now too remore to juatify present consideration; but if those who still cherish it shall offer it in objection, it is a unflicient answer to say that stability on the gold standard is the only stability now possible to us, an if if the time should come when international agreement offers a safe and desirable substitution, the freedom of our representative form of government will give to our people the liberty of choice. If it be true, as true it undoubtedly is, that gold is now our standard of money value, the future needsonly the assurance that it will so contine to be until at least the people shall be so united in their desire for a change there nas to be

and secure the approving signature of the Chist Executive.

"I must now ask your attention to the fourth proposition, Banking and Currency," While stability in the standard is of commanding impertunce, flex bility in the volume of the circulating medium of exchange is most desirable, if not indispensable. Now, it is a fact as familiar to us as the most common affairs of 11c that trade is carried on, goods exchanged and wages paid, in the other common affairs of 11c that trade is carried on, goods exchanged and wages paid, in the the larger part, not with money—real money—but with credit substitutes in the form of book credits, notes of hand, cheeks and rafts, and what is popularly named pater money. Money—real money—is a form of real capital, and, like all capital, must be produced at the cost of sacrifice and labor. Credit and credit instruments, on the contrary, are created without cost, and, within the limits of a putient safety are agents of the highest secula and commercial value.

"Our own trade with foreign people aggregates \$1,000,000 with per annum. Is it carried on with money (or annum, 1s) in carried on with money (or annum or shows \$17,000,000 going out and \$50,000-000 coming in within the year proves absolutely that it was not money that moved the commercial trades and into our shows absolutely that it was not money that moved the commercial trades and the received with mineral same of exchange, under the varying forms of credit; the gold passing to ane for oreprese ted only the final adjustment in the credit settlements.

"I now make another proposition, which will be readily recognized evaluations."

ments.

I new make another proposition, which will be readily recognized and conceded by this company of lusiness men. It is this. The office and function which the banker per orms was indispensable to the efficiency of the credit natruments through which the great trode was accomplished. It that is true as to our forcing true is it more forcing true as to our domestic operations. The exchange and recognized of raw products, above services and furing the year now closing, to more than fifty incorpact millions, yet the total. Affinished go do. Within our borders amounted, the read in the contract of the contract of

millions; and even as to this the bulk of it remained stationary in government vaults or bank reserves. How was all this trade effected. Evidently, with the credit machinery employed. That machinery consisted of book credits between merchants, of promissory notes, checks, drafts, and paper money, so-called, all rendered fluid and effective to the end designed by the banking agency.

twe n merchants, of promissory notes, checks, drafts, and paper money, so called, all rendered fluid and effective to the end designed by the banking agency.

"It is not my purpose to laud the banker or untuly magnify his importance. He is a need of lateor in our industrial avstem. So also is the merchant and the miller. The motive of action for each is not the love of phismthrory, but the hope of rain. Their respective services are not, therefore, the less useful. If the banker discharges his function hoporably and justified, like the miller who grinds the grist with equa fineness for al, and takes his just oil, may claim any rec ative praise from those he serves; simply this, and nothing more.

"Of all the instruments of credit, there seems to be one e-rectally important and necessary in the multipiled smaller affairs of i.e., such as the payment of wages, the furchase of commodities in small quantities at isolate a prima in the interior, and in the small retain purchases at the shops, the expenses of travel, dr. The particular credit instrument the most effective for these furposes a paper money or me a income of small denomination. For all the larger transactions of husiness life, the bank check or bank draft best serves; but in the matters to which I have just referred they are substantially uncless.

"I must now pause again to areak more specifically of instanker's natural function. There is lack of unders atding of this point. It ought to be made clear. It is repulsarly supposed that he is a dealer in moner. Well, he does indeed keep money by him, but that is only to meet such demand as may, from time to time, by made upon him for the debts he owes. That necessity is an occasion of loss and expense, not of profit. If he were a money dealer he would be ruined by his expenses, since he receives it and pays it out at the same price, and without charge. He is really a denier in credits and in exchange, stated more simply still, he swaps his credit, well-known and effective as it outht to be, for the credit u sirability as a measure of safety to the public fun is, and its economic evil as an absorbent of

credit upon his books, against which the latter may draw his checks or drafts as occasion may require.

But it often occurs that the customer's purpose can not be thus served. He destreated by wages or go to the frontier to buy lumber or cottle, reorn. He most have a medium of exchange different from his own check or draft. They are not well enough known to be available. In such a case the well-known bankers notes of hand in suitable decomination will exactly suit his needs. Society, left in a state of comparative freedom, has by slow steps worked out for itself those too's and appliances and methods best suited to its needs. The practice of banking is as natural an avolution as is the locomotive or the steamship, and in its relation to modern industry and comparers it is hardly less important and serviceable. Note issuing was a development of the natural function of a bank, that function being to make private credit effective to commercial and industrial needs. What the bank credit does in a large way with the aid of checks and drafts the rank note does in a smaller but equally necessary.

"I now raise the question foward which all leaves."

"I now raise the question toward which all I

way.

"I now raise the question toward which all I have said exceering banking and currency has been tending. That question is this: How far shall the rower of the law limit or indict what we have now seen to be a powerful natural agency evolved through the outworkings of the industrial and trade relationships of men to each other. The circulating notes issued by the bankers should be conditioned by safeguards adequate to protect the note dealer from loss. Upon this point I do not want to be misunderstood. Ample safeguards should consist of specific security deposited with the Government in trust, as now required, or whether they should be furnished in some other adequate form, is a question of exceedings of or whether they should be furnished in some other adequate form, is a question of exceedings. Cerain it is that, under the present limitations and requirements of law, our currency system is rigid, expensive, and incapation of properly meeting the public requirement.

"Many have been led to believe that the issue of circulating notes by national banks is a monopolized privilize, from which they derive enormous profit. The facts may be briefly presented, and they best reduct the common error. Under the most favorable circumstances, the profits now derivable from this source to a bank with a capital, any, of \$100,000, using 4 per cent. Fonds as a basis for circulation, is less than \$205 per annum, where the loaning rate for money is 4 per cent. per annum. Where the rate of interest is it per cent, the result is a loss of \$98 per annum. Where the interest is 50 interest is 50 per cent, the result is a loss of \$98 per annum. Where the interest is 50 interest is 50 per cent, the result is a loss of \$98 per annum. Where the fact that bank-note circulation has gradually diminished in volume while the general

is \$495.
"Do not these results sufficiently account for the fact that bank-note circulation has grad-ually diminished in volume, while the general needs of the country have steadily grown?"

TO HELP GLOBE BANK DEPOSITOR A Bank Offers to Pay 50 per Cent. of De-

Boston, Dec. 22 -After the announcement of the closing of the Globe National Bank to-day this notice was given by the Shawmut National Bank:

"That there may be as little inconvenience as possible to the depositors of the Globe National Bank and others, the National Shawmut Bank offers to advance to-day to all depositors

Bank offers to advance to-day to all depositors in the Globe Bank against their deposits, 50 per cent of the net amount of the same."

This action is at once a guarantee of the confidence of the Shawmut, which is one of the strongest banks in Boston, in the validity of much of the assets of the Globe Bank and an assurance to the business world that serious disturbances are unlikely to arise from the closing of the Globe.

It is understood that the Globe Bank during the past week has lost over two hundred and twenty-five accounts. A sensation was sprung at the meeting of the John P. Fquire creditors this noon in the statement made by Heman W. Chaplin, the assignee, that owing to the falsitying of the books of the Globe National Bank, the firm was made to appear as owing over \$1,000,000, or some \$525,000 more than its actual indettedness to the bank. This was done, as explained by Mr. Chaplin, by charging the notes and collateral loans against the firm without crediting the colinteral, so that every ion was made to appear twice as large as it should. The statement that the squires had so large an includence as the bank had its effect in disturbing confidence for the time, but with an expert examination of the books the overdraft vanished.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT. Landscape Architects Object to the Last Site Selerted for It.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Society of Landscape Archivaux and Langton present, resolutions were unanimously adopted that a committee consisting of Messrs. Laurie and Langton go before the proper authorities to present the opposition of the Executive Committee, A. S. L. A., to the location the Soldiers' and Sallors' Monument as at present proposed in Riverside Park, near Eighty-ninth street, for Park, near Eighty-ninth street, for the follow ng reasons: That a monument of such importance in this locality should be placed on the axis of Eighty-ninth street as well as of Riverside drive; that the monument, as at present designed, cannot be also of Eighty-ninth street and Riverside Drive without tlocking the promenate of Riverside Drive without tlocking the promenate of Riverside Drive; the monument placed as proposed will involve the destruction of a considerable area of primeval forest; hat the character of the design contemplated obviously resulties a much larger area of him labout it treated in architectural narmony with it.

Chief Croker Takes His Examination. Acting Fire Chief Croker yesterday took the civil service examination for promotion to the head of the department. He spent three hours and a haif in answering questions and when he had inished was satisfied that he had passed a creditable examination. Croser was a one in the race, the present deputy checkers as a glecking to enter the examination. He said that most of the questions were practical ones and that he had no fault to find.

Mr. Baker Not Going to England. It was erroneously stated yesterday that

It was erroneously stated yesterday that Bernard N. Baker, President and Secretary of the Atlantic Transport Line, halls t Baltimore for this city to arrange for the chartering of several additional vesoes by the lightless Government. The report was groundless, Mr. Baker was at his office in Bultimore yesterday and dethied that he had any intention of going to England in the near luture.

Aldermen Want Library Open on Sunday. The Aldermen, on motion of Alderman Burrell, adopted a resolution yesterday requesting the leard of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate a sufficient sum to enable the trusces and directors of the Free Chemiating Library to keep all of its branches open on

Anaconda Injunction Dismissed.

Montana advices received in this city yesterday stated that the injunction orbidding the Anaconda Copper Company from working its took up with ira D. Sankey, and the fame of the mines had been dissolved. The suit was brought by an individual who held that the company tree-passes on a piece of his land in Mr. Sankey wanted to start a music after and council, was redicated to the leadership of the company tree-passes on a piece of his land in Mr. Sankey wanted to start a music after and Council, was redicated to the leadership of the company organization in the Fighth Assembly the council of the contract of th

DEATH OF DWIGHT L. MOODY THE EVANGELIST PARSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The World Is Beceding and Heaven Opening"-His Long and Interesting Career in Christian Work-Religious Zeal. EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.-Dwight

L. Moody died at his home in the village at 11:50 o'clock this morning. He first knew at So'clock last evening that he cou'd not recover. He was not surprised, and when the knowledge came to him his words were: "The world is receiling and beaven open-

During the night, Mr. Moody had a number of sinking spells. At 2 o'clock this morning, Dr N. P. Wood, the family physician, was

called at the request of Mr. Moody. He was perspiring and he requested his son to-law, A. P. Fitt, who spent the night with him, to call the physician that he might note the symptoms. Dr. Wood administere: a hypodermic injection of strychnia. This caused the heart to perform its duties more regularly. At 7:30 o'clock this morning Dr. Wood was called, and when he reached Mr. Moody's room found his patient in a semi-conscious condi-tion. When Mr. Moody again recovered conisness he said with all his old vivacity:

"What's the matter; what s going on here A little later he said to his bey-I have always been an ambitious man, not

ambitious to lay up wealth, but to leave you work to do." In substance Mr. Moody urged his two sons and his son-in-law, Mr. Fitt, to see that the schools in East Northfield, at Mt. Hermon and the Chicago Bible Institute should receive their best care. This they assured Mr. Moody they would do. During the forencen Mrs. A.

P. Fitt his daughter, said to him: Father, we can't spare you. Mr. Moody's reply was:

'I'm not going to throw my life away. If God has more work for me to do. I'll not die. Dr. Wood says that Mr. Moody did not have the slightest fear of death. He was consecous until less than a minute before his death. The cause or death was heart failure.

There were present in Mr. Moody's chamber when he died, his wife, his daughter, Mrs. A. P. F.tt. and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. W! ham R. Moo ty, Paul Moo ty, the coungest son, Dr. N. P. Wood and Miss Powers the nurs . Mrs. Moody has carried herself during the sickness of her husband with bravery and nationes, but when death came she was prostrated. No arrangements have yet been made for the

When Dwight Lyman Moody set out as a young man on what became his life mission he was told by well-meaning freeds that he could do better work for the Lord than to try to talk for Him, as moving eloquence never was his, but simple language and roady anecdote made him for a generation one of the most powerful men of speech for the Christian Church in this country, and male him known far bevond it. He leaves no full successor in the evange-listic field, none whose methods, manner and influence from a counterpart of those that gave him the neculiar power which he wielded for so many years over people in and out of the enerohes. The permanence of his influence over individuals who in large numbers were affected by him has been disputed, but he always declared that wherever he went in recent wears he met poople who came to him and told him of their conversion at his meetings in former years.

Simple speech was Moody's strength. Short common words he used always. He was not a finished speaker, and he did not even let a lapse in grammar bother him at all, but his direct words, ready illustrations, his carneatness and his emotional intensity made great crowds listen to him with wrapt a tiention. He persuaded those emotionally susceptible to go to the penitent beach. If his listeners were already in the church he filled them with desire to do something more than they had been doing. A nervous vibrancy in his voice accentuated this nower. He spoke rapidly, more than two hundred words a minute sometimes, yet he never seemed to be talking fast, and followed exhortation with incident, so abruptly and so trequently, that he kept his auditors constantly on the plert. Once an emotional chord was struck in the auditence he seemed to know it at once, and while keeping up the play of his quick changes he never ceased to play directly upon that chord until women semetimes went and men were shaken. The unbelieving sometimes subject or the phases of it, and followed exhortation with incident, so abruptly and so trequently, that he k

That man is a hippy man and the point, and did right. Iss'tit worth while to be courage-ous?"

Mr. Moody would not push the point, but would turn to some other illustration or incident.

"Heaven is a city like New York. I believe that. And if there is a heaven there must be an opposite piace—call it hell, or perfittion or whatever you like. There's no road without two ends. If heaven is one end, whore is the other? If see a man doing wrong I know he's not going the same way I'm going. It's settled in my minst that heaven is a place of joy. And do you think that a carna man is going to heaven? Can death change him? Oh, no? It is only those who will now follow the right path that will enter heaven. We shall see our friends there and we'll have the angels and cherultim and scraphim. Oh, we'll have select company in heaven."

cherubim and seraphim. Oh, we'll have select company in heaven."
Such was the evangelist's familiar talk at the big meetings he addressed. Once in a while he wand be epigrammatic.
"I'll wait till Thanksgiving before telling whether the meetings are successful. Then if there are plenty of turk-ys travelling from the homes of the very poor, and if there is charity and love in abundance. I will say that they have been successful."

sometimes Moody spoke very plainly of evils.

dance. I wil say that they have been successful."

Sometimes Moody spoke very plainly of evils he wished to break up. "My experience has faught me that you don't want o put on gloves when you are handling sin," he said, "teenese then you can't feel."

One of the practical phases of Mr. Moody's character was reflected in his nyowal that a man's duty to take care of his family was shead of his duty to take care of his family was shead of his duty to take care of his family was shead of his duty to take care of his family was shead of his duty to take care of his family was shead of his duty to take care of his family was that sometimes was starting. During a visit to this city while "Quo Vallis" was being real by everybody, a Roman atholic priest called upon Mr. Moody at his invitation to discuss a scheme of work along lines in which both were inof work along these in which both were in terested. A copy of "Q o Vad's" by on the table and the priest remarked that he was a at the Evangelist was reading "that expelien book."

book."

"O. my!" Moody exclaimed. "Fin not reading it Someone sent it to my wife and when
she found what an artfal book it was she told
me and said she was going to throw thin the
waste basket. I said not that they grants
might get it then, so I would take it had see
that it was burned.

"Don't do that," said the priest, "give to
me."

That it was burned "Don't do that," said the priest. "Five to me."

"Well, said Mr. Mosty, 'you may laye it, story, 'that he thought I was as wrong as coul be already."

That Mr. Mosdy was sincere the priest, who is a widely known man here, did not don't, though he speke localarly, but the evangeled a impulsiveness annued him twice on that cecasion. At the beginning of his call Mr. donery had suggested that they have down and erray, Now by the Church's raining a priese may not pray with a heretle, but he may of course have a heretle erray with him. 'So I florted!' said the lather, having o think suggested; then we got on very well."

Mr. Moody began his religious work before he was out of his teens. He was born in Northfield Mass, on Feb. 5, 1837. He came of Paritian stock. When he was 17 years out he went to Boston to learn the shoe hismess with his made. He was converted before he was 18, became a church member at 18, and in that year. 1851, went to Chango, where he was lead as a clerk and prospered. He cented four fews in a church there and flies their with loys and young men. Then he started a sunday school mission classe eighteen hove whom he had soliceted from the storets. Next he rented in sechool of 500 taught by sixy teachers, and it had soon had 200 as sembled in it for Sunday school and school of 500 taught by sixy teachers, and it home was moved from the saliem to a ball which Mr. Moody was can be also not held though the aid of a merchant. He had been a member during this time of the Flymouth's and properly and the more was moved from the saliem to a ball which Mr. Moody was can belied to his through the aid of a merchant. He had been a member of dring this time of the Flymouth's and for his converts and he hereaun he passon. Two gations that the of the Primodial courses
actional Charch. In 1889 he save up business
to do miss-on work altogether. Three years
later the Himols Street Church was built for
his converts and he became the payon. Two
years after that he was made President of the
Young Men's Christian Association. He visited
Ensiand to 1887, but little was heard of his
visit. He returned to Chicago and in 1873 he
took up with ira D. Sankey, and the fame of the
two togan.

Mr. Sankey wanted to start a music ators and
gong church people were ready to help him.

to the British Isles on an evangelizing tour, and wanted him to go along and sing at the moetings, and that he would give him \$125 a month to do so. Mr. Sankey accepted the offer. Mr. Moody hadn't any money, but the singer didn't know it. With a confidence that would be good capital in Wall Street promoting circles. Mr. Moody went about talking of his intended trip to Eugland. John V. Farwell called on him and Mr. Moody talked to him just as though he was going. As a matter of fact, he had sent Mr Sankey to his (Sankey's) home in Pennevivania, telling him to visit his parents before the tour Mr. Moody talk handed the evangelist. \$400 for fear he might not have enough to make the tour. Mr. Parwell, at the close of his call and of Mr. Moody's talk, handed the evangelist. \$400 for fear he might not have enough money for the expresses of the tour. Wr. Moody took the money sent for Sankey, and they started.

Their tour was a trium hal progress. The Scotch burst forth with enthusiastic praise of Moody's earneatness and offered him money, which he would not fake. One purse offered him he in used the donors to give to Major Whittle, who was only waiting to have his debts paid to devote himself to evangelistic work. From city to city in Scotland, England and Ireland, Moody and Sankey went, stirring up the prope in religious washould. England when he is now Madison Square (iarden.

The Moody and Sankey book of shored songs was published, and the proceeds from that have been estimated at between \$500,000 and \$100,000. Hoody's forced his patiner to agree in religious work. Mr. Sankey, and they went work as he religious work. Mr. Sankey,

the renounce the profits of the work, as he did, and they were turned over to a committee, of which William E. Dorge was a member, to be a made for religious work. Mr. Sanker, who had an eye to business, used a particular order at their meetings and was making a profit by taking orders for it, when the newscaper publication of the fact made it appear that the avangelizing tour was an organ speculation, and Mr. Sankey was obliged to give that up.

raper, publication of the fact made it appear that the examplesting tour was an organ speculation, and Mr. Sankey was obliged to give that up.

Mr. Moody was always reticent about financial affairs, but freely said that he would not have to be furried at public expense, and that this was a land in which any one who worked could make a living. As to the receipts of the lag meetings held in this citr, he said that he got none, although some friend sent him \$100 for his personal expenses, and that he was satisfied if the collections paid the rent of the hall. On his sixtleth birthday friends in England and this country presented him with \$30,000 to build a chapel at Northfield All his life he had a faculty for interesting people of means in his enterprise. He began the work of organizing the Northfield school for the religious, industrial and general education of girls and boys in 1479, and latterly thous mis of people have attended the general con erences held there in the summer. He has succeeded in putting alm the summer He has succeeded in putting in the having been instrumental in securing the construction of a church and a Bible institute at Chicago, Y. M. C. A buildings in this city. Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Scranton and Balt more, and buildings for Christian Work in Elinburgh, Gla-gow, Dublin, Stratfor: Liv-tpool and London.

With all hus other labors, Mr. Moody succeeded in writing some books, although many of them are revised editions of his armons. The May to God and How to Find It." The Second Coming of Christ." and "Secret Power, or the Secret of Success in Christian Life and Work." are among his published writings. Mr. Moody was a firm believer in the power of prayer and the literal language of the Bible. He declared that the was optimistic, and said that the last years of his life were better than any that had preceded them, and that the world was better now than ever before, with the best always "just ahead."

LESS PAY FOR QUEENS TEACHERS

LESS PAY FOR QUEENS TEACHERS. Salaries to Be Cut on Jan. 1-May Get Their

All teachers in the borough of Queens whose salaries were increased by the Ahearn law have been notified that their pay will be reduced from 15 to 20 per cent. after Jan. 1. Borough Supt Edward L Stevens has sent a circular to the principals of the that this step is forced upon the Board of Education and that if salaries are not cut a reduction in the force of teachers will

Walter J. Foster obtained a writ of permptory mandamus last evening from Justice emptory mandamus last evening from Justice Garretson in the Supreme Court directing Henry B. M. Cook, auditor of the Board of Education, and Comptroller Coler to pay forthwith the salaries of the teachers in the borough on a pro-rata basis of the moneys available for such purposes. This writ is made returnable the first week in January. It is believed that no objection will be interposed. There is enough money on hand to pay about 14 percent, of the October salaries.

Eugene V. Daty, who recently made application to Justice Garretson for a writ of peremtory mandamus compelling the authorities to ray the salaries of the clerks and tunches of the Board of Education in the borough of Queens, withdrew his petition yesterday.

SAD CHRISTMAS FOR TEACHERS. In Richmond They Have Not Received Any Pay in Four Months.

Yesterday was the last school day of the year and the teachers, with few exceptions were disappointed in having to start on their them. Only in two boroughs did the teachers receive any money yesterday. In Queens the extra exertions of the clerks in the auditor's office of the Beard of Education made it rossible for the Ahearn increases from April 25 to Oct. I to be paid. These increases amount to \$17,950 but the money was distributed among only 125 of the 727 teachers of the borough. The Ahearn payrolls for the Brooklyn teachers were also rushed through vesterlay in time to let the teachers have their checks before the schools closed.

No money was paid the Manhattan or Richmond teachers yesterday. The Manhattan teachers, because of the Christmas recess, will have to go without their back pay, including the Ahearn increases, until some time in January. No one knows when the Richmond teachers will get any money. They started on their vacation with four months' pay que them. extra exertions of the clerks in the auditor's

Gen. Otis Reports Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.- Gen. Otls reported to the War Department the casualties that occurred among the American troops near Sun Mateo on Dec. 19, when Major-Ger. Lawton was killed Second Lieut, Ethelbert L. D. Breekinridge of the Seventh Infantry, Gen. Lawton's alle, was slightly wounded in the chest. It was while stooping to steak to his wounded officer that Gen. Lawton was killed, Seven enlisted men were wounded in the action. This is Gen. Otis's list of cassalties. Killed in action at Tillelpass, Luzon, Dec. 2: Thirty-third Infanty, Henry F. Hill, Company G: John W. Joiner, Company G. Wounded in action, near San Maten. Dec. 19:

Seventh Infantry, Second Lieut, Ethelbert 1. D Breekinridge, chest, slight. Eleventh Cavalry, W. V. Catebett, First Licutenant, leg. slight; Jos. C. Kessinger, Company D. jaw, severe: Patrick Burke, Company I, shoulder, moderate: Frank J. Clark, Company C. thigh, severe: Twenty-seventh Infantry, John Peters, corporal, Company A. oot, severe: Charles A. Littlefleld, Company C. hips. moderate. Pwenty-mith Infantry, Frank Clark, Company H. hand, slight.

At Tiladassa, Luzon, Dec. 2: Thirty-third Infantry, Company G. Marvin P. Hughes, sergeant, foot, moderate: Chester I. Kilpatrick, abdomen, severe: William P. Bethea, abdomen, severe: William P. Bethea, abdomen, severe: William P. Bethea, abdomen, severe: Bichard B. Sabley, leg. moderate: Harry B. Brown, corporal, Company E. abdomen, severe: James A. Lane, Company H. thighs, moderate.

At Tegadan Mountain, Luzon, Dec. 4: Thirty-fourth Infantry, Oscar F. Dolan, Company G. pe'vis, mortal.

At Cabrason, Dec. 17: Seventeenth Infantry, Second Lieut, Liewellyn M. Bushfield, arm, slight. I. D. Breekinridge, chest, slight. Eleventh slight.
Near Delearmen, Dec 1: Thirty-fifth Infan-try, Company F, Harry F, Bentty, quartermes-ter sergeant, slight; Robert S, Clark, cook, covarm, slight; Lorenzo D, Hubbard, hand, slight. alight.
On northern expedition in mountains Dec.
12: Third Cavalry, John Dillinger, Troop A.
broast, moderate,
Near Dingros, Dec. 10: Thirty-fourth Infantry, Ernest B. Zelgier, Company F. forcarm. Sight.

Near Vican, Dec. 4: Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Samuel Faust. Company G. hip, slight.

At Monso, Dec. 4: Third Artillery, Enttery
L. Edward Mileon, sergeant, leg. severe: William Meyer, leg. severe: Hulbert C. Fawyn,
neck, slight.

Life Sentence for Murderer Reagan. Martin Reagan, who was tried last week for the murder of his brother-in-law, Edward Slater, on Get. 2d, and was found guitt of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to its murder in the second degree, was sentenced to its murder somewhat by Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yeaterday. Reagan is 31 years old.



SILVER DOLLAR SMITH DEAD

HE PASSES AWAY, AS DE WISHED, AMONG HIS PRIENDS.

ASK YOUR GROCER

Bis Funeral, Which He Arranged Himself. to Take Place To-morrow-Career of the Man Who Was One of the Most Picturesque Pigures in East Si e Politics. Ex-Assemblyman Charles Smith, after a brave fight with disease lasting over a year,

died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in his home over his salonn at 64 Essex street of consumption and diabetes. He had been to Care-bad in the hope of effecting a cure and afterward had been advised to go to Mexico. He refused, saying that if he had to die he might as well die here among his friends. For the greater part of the last six months he has been confined to his house, and on Thursday of last week he was taken suddenly worse. He rallied the next day, but became worse again on Sunday. His death been expected at almost any hour since then. On Thursday night he became fully conscious for the first time in several days, and recognized and talked with the members of his family. He was cheerful and apparently quite strong yesterday morning. His nurse left him alone for a moment, and when he returned the patient was dead.

News of the death spread quickly, and a considerable crowd gathered before the saloon. which for the rest of the day was closed. Many messages of condolence were received by the family. The funeral will take place from the house at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. In accordance with Mr. Smith's wishes the followaccordance with Mr. Smith's wishes the following have been invited to act as pall bearers:
John F. Carroll, Martin Engel, Senaror Timothy
D. Bullivan, Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan, Edward J. Sparenberg, Bernard Eourke,
ex-Pollee Justice Joseph Koch, Edward Butler, ex-Alderman Philip Benjamin, Max Hochstim, ex-Alderman Charles S. Adler and ex-Assistant District Attorney Heary J. Goldsmith.
In the last stages of his sickness Mr. Smith particularly requested that no flowers be sent

In the last stages of his sickness Mr. Smith particularly requested that no flowers be sent to his funeral, but that the money his friends would have so expended would be used in having Christmas presents for the poor. He made all of the tuneral arrangements himself. The undertakers he chose were old friends. He purchased his own plot in Cyress Hills and asked that he be buried in a black-cloth-covered coffin with a silv r pate on the cover.

Charles, better known as "Silver Bollar," Smith was born in the old city of New York in 1851. He early manifested an interest in politics, and while still a youth was known as one of the eleverast political workers on the East Side, which implied at that time that he possessed, besides others qualifies, courage and fistic ability. It is related of him that when Police Commissioner Jacoh Hess ran for the Assembly in the Eighth district, the election district of which Smith was the leader and which had formerly been overwhelmingly Democratic gave Hess a large plurality.

Assembly in the Eighth district, the election district of which Smith was the leader and which had formerly been overwhelmingly Deniocratic gave Hess a large plurality. Hess's opponent received only lit votes. Smith meeting Hess is er said: If I hadn't gone to dinner you would have got the whole of 'em."

Minth was elected to the Legislature of 1884 on the Republican ficket. He was reflected in 1885, 1883 and 1887. He ran as an independent candidate in 1887 and secured a substantial majority. Next year he was defeated by Phil Wissig, the Tammany Hall candidate. In 1889 he received the Republican nomination and represented the district again. Up to this time he had been an innompromising Republican, acknowledging the leadership of John J. O Brien, but in 1882 he joined Tammany Hall and was elected Alderman. This was the last sublic office he held.

He carned the nickname of "Silver Dollar" Smith in 1887 when he orecord his famous soloon in Essex street. In the martle tities on the floor he placed 500 silver dollars besides covering the chandellers with them. The dollars on the floor academic with the martle and fastened with cement. Such an apparant waste of money caused a great sensation on the East Sille. The wise men of Hester street shows their heals and bemoaned what they called Smith's foollahness. It proved to be a profitable investment, however, as the money received from sightseers in one week more than paid for the dollars. Some of the coins are still in the floor but they are almost worn through.

Smith opened a saloon at Sixth avenue and Thirty-first street about three vears ago and, after securing a club heense, succeeded in keeping the place open all night deep te the efforts of the police to close it up at I.A. M. He leaves a wife, one son sun for in male and lost several fortunes and leaves comparatively no estate. When he was making men he he had he he was laboured he was been he devotion to his family and liberality to his friends. He make and lost several fortunes and leaves comparatively no e

a vice. His own parents were Bussen down His origina name is aimost forgott a but is said to have been bedomen. He served in the Civil War as drammer boy.

When he became the with consumption about a year area smith we ghed 25th pounds. At his death he worked less than half that. With a knowledge that his end was near he began settling his worldy affairs about six months ago. Almost up to the last he crucked obes with his friends about his approaching death.

ORITEARY.

John Ripley Myer, a member of the firm The Bristol-Myer Company, dealers in chemicals, theil year riday in the Post-Graduate Hospital, where the yesterday in the Post Graduate Hospital, where he had been for some weeks suffering from come steen of the lungs. Mr. Myere lived at the Hoyalton of the lungs. Mr. Myere lived at the Hoyalton of West Forty-third street. He was unmarried He was born 35 years ago in Rudand. V. and was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of 87. He was a trominent member of the Sigma Phi fraternity and to longed to the University, the Players, the St. Nicholass and the New York Athletic clubs. The fureral services will be held to day in the Royalton and he M. Stryker. President of Hamilton College, will discipled. The body will be sent to Rudand. Vi., log burial.

burial.

Devitt A. Devindorf, Secretary and General Manager of the Empire State Power Company organized recently with a capital of several utilion of dollars to furnish electrical power, deal less night of typhoid fever at his home in Fort Hunter Montgomery county, N. V. He was 36 years of Montgomery county, N. Y. He was 36 years of age, and a son of Dr. Heary Devinder! A family survives. Mr. Bevinder! was the premater of the Emeire State Power Contrany whose plant is lesing bull at Schoharie Folks near Fort Humer. For many years he has been engaged in the proom manuscuring business in Fort Humer.

manuacuming business in Fort Hunter.

Ira Ford died on Thursday in his seventy second year at his home, 35 defferson street williamsburg. He was born at lufford, Constant dealty half a century ago he settled in williamsburg, where he conduced a large essperaglic lotted the Calvary Episcopal Church and for many years was a vestryman as well as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and a deligate to the Eastern district Sabbath School Association.

WORRIED HIM SEE TO SCICIDE. Tobacco Dealer Got Out His Pistol Atter

Reading of the Parie in Stocks. William Mutter, junior member of the firm Kimball Bros. & Co., tobacco dealers and e gar manufacturers, committed suicide resterday in his office at 48 Franklin street, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He left his home at 162 West Ninety-sixth street yesterday morning apparently in excel-lent spirits. He kissed his wife before leaving. and on reaching his office began to go through the mail. One of the first letters he opened was a circu ar from a firm of Broad street brokers, announcing that the market was feverish and that a great many people had suffered in the recent panic in Wall street.

Mutter put tack the circular in the envelope.

Mutter put tack the circular in the envelope, went to the washstand an i standing in front of the mirror that hong there, put the muzzle of the pistol against his right temile and sent the tail into his brain. Richard C. Kimbail, the senior member of the firm, said later that Mutter never speculated in Wall street and therefore could not have lost any money there. He had been with the firm since he was a boy, and was now monager and tookkeeper.

"Mr. Mutter." said Mr. Kimbail. "was recently admitted as a pariner, getting a small interest in the firm. I was going to get out of the firm on the first of next May and he worried over this. He had a considerable sum of money savel, but there is not the slightest reason to believe that he speculated. He told me recently that he was worried over his prospects and was unable to sleep."

In Mr. Mutter's pocket was found an animished reply to an advertisement, showing that he was looking for employment as manager of a cigar epartment. The circular he opened before killing himself was addressed to the firm. He leaves a widow.

the firm. He leaves a widow.

HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW THEATRE. It Will Adjoin the Victoria on Forty-Second

Street and Will Cost \$200,000. Oscar Hammerstein, through his architect. A. E. Westover, flied plans with Building Commissioner Brady resterday for the new theatre which he will call the Republic, and which will adjoin the Victoria Music Hall on the lots at 207, 200 and 211 West Porty-second street. The plans supersede those filed last summer for a large Moorish music hall and onfe, which for a large Moorish music hall and café, which George M. Jansen announced he was going to build on the same site. Mr. Hammerstein's plans call for a three-story structure with a façade of brick and brown limestone of handsome architecture which will harmonize with that of the Victoria. The building will have two balconies above the parquette. A movelty in the exterior will be a large double staircase of carved stone, giving access to the first balcony. The staircase will be immediately over the entrance to the main floor, which entrance itself will have three large crommental awinging doors. The external staircase will be lighted by four great lamps. The new theatre is to cost \$.00,000, and work is in progress for the foundation already. Mr. Hammerstein has already announced that it is to be devoted to grand opera ed that it is to be devoted to grand opera in English

DIFORCE FOR MRS. CARL VENTH. Her Busband, a Well-Known Musician, Has

Deserted Her for Another Woman. Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn resterday granted to Lydia Venth an absolute divorce from Carl Venth, the well-known vio-linist. Mr. Venth had a conservatory of music on Schermerhorn street and was prominent in on Schermerhorn street and was prominent in German musical societies. He went to Europe in spring, leaving a letter in which he said he would never return to his wife. Mrs. Venth testified that the defendant was a Free-thinker and that they had no formal marriage ceremony. In the presence of witnesses Venth and she declared themselves to be husband and wife. They have one daughter, who is living at the Mrs. Venth. Witnesses testified that the defendant was living in a flat, at 44 West 117th street, with a woman whom he introduced as his wife. The suit was not defended. Justice liaynor awarded to Mrs. Venth \$50 a week alimony.

JENNIE G'NEILL POTTER INSANE?

Magistrate Sends Her to Bellevue for Examination at Her Landlord's Request. Jennie O'Neill Potter, the elecutionist, was arraigned in the West Fifty-lourth atreet Police Court yesterday as insane and was committed for examination to Believue by Magistrate Deuel. She had been arrested at her home, 134 West Ninetieth street in the complaint of Samuel E. Harr s, the owner of the house, who said that she had discurred the other tenants. One of them, Mrs. trans. Botsford, declared tha she had has trens Bot ford, declared tha she had had been able to sheep for two weeks because of the racket made by Mrs. Potter. The treatment of the racket made by Mrs. Potter. The instruments of the control of the said she had been fill with broughtis and that the only noise she had made was by could be the said last might that Miss letter had been twice a patient in the hospital within a comparatively short time.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN ACCUSED.

Dr. Frances H. Cole Locked Up on a Charge of Having Caused a Servant's Death. Dr. Frances H. Cole of 131 West Sixty-seventh street was looked up in the West Thirty-seventh street rollee station last night charged with having committed a criminal opera-tion on Uphelia Good, a negro servant who deel resterday morning in the New York Hespital. Dr. Cow. weeping and angry, de-ded the charge, but she could not be a imitted to fail and spent the night in the station.

"Ledger Monthly" Takes in "Demorest's." Contract was signed yesterday transferring

all conveignts, t the and subscription lists of Demorest's Magazine to Robert Bonner's Sons. Demorer's Magazine will be discontinued, and the popular f-atures will be continued in the Ledger Monthly. All unexpired subscriptions of Lemorest's Mayatine will be filled with the Ledger Monthly. The New York Ledger, long are of the most popular weeklies ever putsished in the United States, has joined the ranks of the flustrated month less and the old-time monthlies are being incorporated one by one in the successful new magazines of the day.

Naval Orders. Washington, Dec. 22.-These naval orders

were issued to-day: Chaplain William F. Morrison, from the Texas to o Monougahers. Livut F. B. Brainard, detached from all duty ex-pt in connection with the Stringham at Wilming-He joined the Calvary Episcopal Church and for many years was a vestryman as well as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and a dispart to the Eastern district Subbath Seemed New Calvary.

Sidney Ashmore a native of England 79 years old died yesterday at his home, 29 Madison Square. Mr. Ashmore had been a stock broker, but retired about 20 years ago, and several years later married Maria E., a daughter of the late Thaddeus Phelips She and six children survive him. One of his sons, Sidney, is a professor in Union College, Schenectorly, N. I.

THE MAN WHO CLAIMS

VOLD CROW

H B.Kirk & Co.

that as good whiskeys can be made in any other State as are made in Kentucky, does not know what he is talking about. Kentucky Hand - made Sour Mash Whiskeys have never been equaled. and

AND CROWN Old Crow is the finest produced in

that State. H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

To Promptly Relieve Gastric and Intestinal Pain ...USE...

JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

They are Vegetable Pepsin

BEECHAM'S Constipation Sick Headach Quicker than anything else.

WHY Use a Weisbach Light?

10 cents and 25 cents-Druggists.

Because no other form of artificial illumination is so satisfactory in its brilliant effect and economical in its use.

The Genuine Gives
Sattsfaction. In
Seried Box Searing
ALL DEALERS Beneare of Counterfell anties and cheap imitation brass parts HAIR ORNAMENTS

Tortoise and Amber Shell, Rhinestones, Jets, A. Simonson



lower ninu-LO" CANTAL-MIDY Standard remedy for Bisel, Gonorrhose and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kid-ney and Bladder Treebles.

KILLED ON THE JERSET CENTRAL

A Colliston Caused the Death of One Man and Injury to Several Persons. PLUMINOTON, N. J., Dec. 22. -Christopher Hotsizer of Annanda e was kelled and neveral ters in wer injured in a wreek on the Cen-

rerains were injured in a wreek on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at High Bridge last night. An east-bound milk train was standing at the station, so in east-bound call train following collided with it. The origine had cut loose from the coal train and had rin to the station for oriers. The loaded cuts started after it on the beavy grade and could not be stopped. They rair ato the outle, which was dished into the passenger coale of the milk train, wrecking it with two other car. Saverai persons were in the cake hims Emma Maxwell of Annandale, suffered a sprained andle. Mr. Dek of Dawstown he and mr. Baggagemaster Thomas kinner, were badly burned. John Zulauf, manned of the Cawley Bottling Works at Semerylle, and E. H. Wilson, a traveling salesman of Ringoes, N. J., were among the injure.

Georgia Negroes Flocking to Mississippi-Mantson, Ga., Dec. 22.-Five headred to grees left here last night to sattle in Mississippi swamps. They were induced to so by the stories of emigration aren's. The makes 2,000 that have migrated within two weeks and the exodus still is in progress.

JOTIINGS ABOUT TORN.

The Board of Aldermen voted vestority to sencur in the resolution authorizing the County der dissue \$250,000 of honds to pay for charge of grede damages along Park avenue.